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OFFICE NOTE 305

Precipitation Verification 1984

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This is an unreviewed manuscript, primarily intended for informal exchange of information among NMC staff members.

FORECAST BRANCH

SHORT RANGE (1-2 Day)

PRECIPITATION VERIFICATION 1984

INTRODUCTION

The Forecast Branch, Short Range (1-2 day) forecast unit, keeps a continuous record of precipitation threat scores, no precipitation threat scores and Bias. These scores are used to evaluate the effectiveness of the 1-2 day operational meteorologist, and the guidance, in precipitation situations.

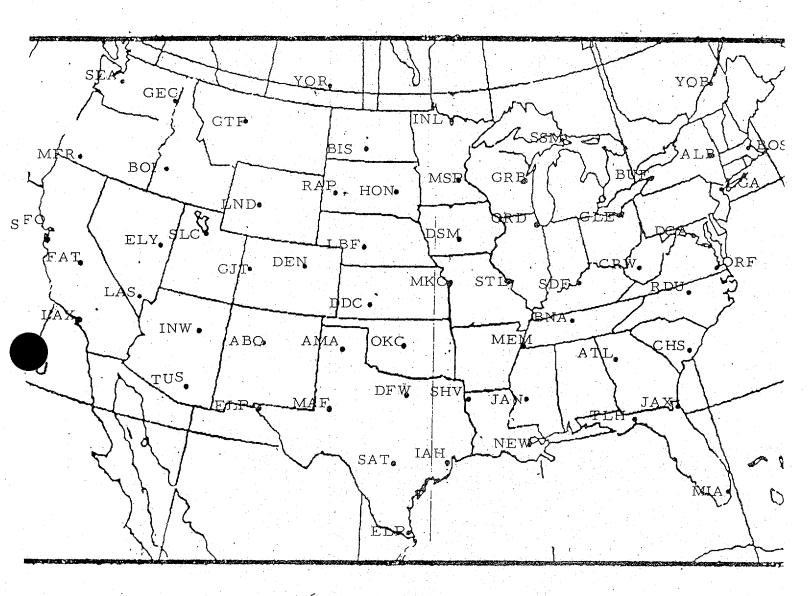
Attached is the precipitation verification for 1984. The results cover a 60 station network (Fig. 1) and are divided into 24-12 and 36-12 hour periods. In Fig. 2 TsP, TsNP and Bias statistics for the two forecast periods are listed from January through December 1984, under three main categories; Forecast Branch scores, LFM scores and PoP scores. New records for the month are indicated by an asterisk. Records are not listed for PoPs but one can easily make comparisons.

The operational forecaster still has an edge over the LFM and the PoPs. "How much" is shown as percentage improvement = $\frac{FB-LFM}{LFM}$ near the bottom of Fig. 2. The results show the 1-2 day forecaster continuing to improve the LFM precipitation guidance significantly. At 24-12 and 36-12 hrs, improvement of 14.7% and 12.7% for threat score and 13.6% and 18.9% for Bias is significant. Even more significant is the comparisons of the 36-12 hr, 1-2 day TsP and the 24-12 hr LFM TsP. Here the operational forecaster records a 12-hr edge on the LFM and the PoPs. Nine out of 12 months the 1-2 day 36-12 hr TsP was better (see Fig. 3) than the 24-12 hr LFM TsP, and 8 out of 12 months the 36-12 hr, 1-2 day TsP score was better than the 24-12 hr TsP PoPs scores. Of course, the PoPs scores are the worst from June through August, but all the scores drop off in the summer. The PoPs just happen to drop off the most.

The PoPs continue to be low scoring on the average except for TsNP which is usually the highest scores at both 36-12 hrs and 24-12 hrs. The operational forecaster however, should be careful and not discount the PoPs (45% probability or greater) picks. With low bias, many times way below 1.00, the PoPs still have reasonably good TsP scores and show skill for stations or areas depicted.

Figs. 4 and 5 show a month-by-month comparison of TsP at 36-12 hrs and 24-12 hrs between the LFM, PoPs and 1-2 day operational forecasters. Not too much additional information available here. The operational forecasters (1-2 day) continue to demonstrate the most skill and the PoPs the least skill.

Finally, Figs. 6 and 7 show a continuous year-by-year comparison of LFM vs BWB (FB since July 84) TsP and Bias. The comparisons indicate the LFM Bias continues to diminish since peak highs in 1982 and the TsP shows a 3-year low at 24-12 hrs for FB and a 5-year low for the LFM. At 36-12 hrs the Bias drops to a 2-year low for both the LFM and FB but the TsP scores moved to an all time high for FB by almost 2.5 points and for the LFM by about 1 point. Forecast Branch's 1-2 day unit continues to show outstanding TsP and low Bias comparisons.



60 STATION NETWORK

Fig #1

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F. 18#			36-12Hrs			11 cc ipitua ve			in it reaction			24-12Hrs					
듄	LFM			FB			POPS			LFM			FB			POPS	
TsP		BIAS	TsP	TsNP	BIAS	TsP	TsNP	BIAS	TsP	TsNP	BIAS	TsP	TsNP	BIAS	TsP	TsNP	BIAS
Jan 37.3	5 80.84	1.22	42.03	84.45	1.04	33.55	85.47	.61	42.58	84.43	1.05	48.04	86.82	.99	41.05	87.00	.70
Feb 41.4	2 79.80	1.41	47.03*	83.53	1.24	42.98	86.40	.77	46.94	83.80	1.27	53.87	86.30	1.21	49.51	87:59	.85
Mar 46.0	0* 77.63	1.45	49.64	82.47	1.17	47.19	85.71	.76	51.06*	82.09	1.35	56.44*	85.28	1.17	50.23	85.75	. 86
Apr 43.0	5* 74.39	1.59	46.60	80.04	1.28	44.50	84.54	.84	44.18	75.86	1.59	52.55	82.41	1.31	50.16	84.66	.94
May 37.5	6 74.36	1.58	41.43	79.96	1.27	36.64	83.19	.74	41.82	77.75	1.48	45.96	81.74	1.28	40.25	85.18	.69
Jun 27.9	2 72.95	1.45	31.56	77.46	1.21	17.53	81.45	.49	31.48	75.03	1.42	35.89	78.42	1.30	25.29	84.46	.46
Jul 29.0	6 75.17	1.43	32.71	79.91	1.14	24.71	84.81	.42	30.55	76.52	1.38	35.62	80.46	1.20	28.40	85.50	.46
Aug 24.8	9 74.52	1.36	28.80	78.24	1.19	12.74	83.32	.27	27.17	75.54	1.38	32.62	78.48	1.32	16.52	83.14	.37
Sep 28.8	8 76.14	1.58	34.71	82.28	1.18	25.12	85.44	.54	34.10	79.24	1.52	40.68	84.45	1.18	30.81	86.66	.58
Oct 37.2	5 69.79	1.64	41.64	76.82	1.28	36.24	81.13	.74	41.36	73.88	1.53	46.60	79.35	1.27	40.68	82.28	.87
Nov 40.2	3 76.13	1.75	46.90	83.33	1.25	42.04	86.07	.77	45.71	81.13	1.52	54.53	86.92	1.15	49.72	87.92	.83
Dec 40.1	5 75.39	1.31	43.78	79.70	1.09	36.59	82.51	.60	43.38	77.50	1.30	48.04	81.42	1.11	44.11	84.67	.68
Yearly _{38.3}	6 75.59	1.48	43.95	80.68	1.20	33.32	84.17	.62	40.03	78.56	1.40	45.90	82.67	1.21	38.89	85.40	.69
FB-LFM %			12.7%	6.7%					FB-LFM			114.7%				2.0~	
LFM OV	EK.	LUKS.	31.9%		93 %		4.1%		1 FM	OVER	POP	5 18.0%		75.4 %	,	3.2%	

 $TsP = \frac{H}{F+0-H}$

"For POPS" F = a forecast of 45% probability or greater of .01/12 hr period in the 60 station network

Bias = $\frac{F}{0}$

*New TsP records for the month

 $TsNP = \frac{*N - (F + 0 - H)}{*N - H}$

(*N) number of reports over 60 station network for 12-hr period ex. there are 62(12hr) reporting periods in a 31 day month 62X60= 3720 for *N

For purposes of statistical evaluation 1.20 is considered a near perfect forecast Bias.

